



EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

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What Does English Royalty Cost?

Prior to the present sovereign the English kings and queens since the revolution of 1688 received the whole revenues, and it became their duty to bear all the expenses of government. The sum thus allotted to George I. amounted to \$5,000,000. This sum was, however, gradually decreased, and the various disbursements undertaken by Parliament. There were, however, a number of sources of revenue, not founded on taxation, but arising chiefly from the Crown lands, which had come to be regarded as the hereditary property of the occupant of the throne.

At the commencement of the present reign Queen Victoria surrendered to Parliament the whole of these funds, receiving in lieu thereof a fixed annual allowance of \$1,925,000 "for the support of Her Majesty's household and of the honor and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." This list is apportioned as follows:

To the royal privy purse.....	\$300,000
Salaries of the household.....	656,300
Expenses of the palaces.....	852,500
Royalty bounty.....	66,000
Unappropriated.....	40,200
Total.....	\$1,925,000

It is to be observed that of this amount only the first item comes into the Queen's own hands; the rest the Lords of the Treasury apply in paying salaries of the household and the expenses of the various palaces; also the salaries of the rangers of the royal parks and other items. There are upwards of one thousand persons maintained out of the civil list. Many of the offices are complete sinecures, their *raison d'être* having long since expired, and are only kept up as a warm place for some one.

In addition to the sums stated the Queen receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, amounting to about \$220,000. We may take it that the amount which the sovereign really has to spend amounts to about half a million of dollars.

It has always been the usage of the English Parliament to provide for the children of the reigning sovereign. Under the present reign this demand upon the national purse has been unusually heavy.

The Prince of Wales, by 26 Vict., ch. I, has an annuity of \$200,000. Besides this he receives the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about \$300,000; so that his income may be taken at about \$500,000. The Princess of Wales receives an annuity of \$50,000, to be increased to \$80,000 in the event of her being left a widow. The other children and near relations of the Queen are provided for as follows: The Duke of Edinburgh, \$125,000; the Duke of Connaught, \$125,000; the Prince Leopold, \$40,000; Princess Frederic Wilhelm, of Prussia, \$40,000; Princess Christian, \$30,000; Princess Louise, \$30,000; Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, \$15,000; Princess Teck, \$25,000; Duke of Cambridge, \$60,000; making in all a total which the consolidated fund has to bear of \$780,000. Adding to this the sums already detailed we have a sum of \$3,225,000 as the cost of royalty in England.

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

Having disposed of the Queen and the royal family, we next come to the Ministers of State. Their salaries are as follows:

First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. Gladstone).....	\$25,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	25,000
(As Mr. Gladstone fills both these offices at present this salary is not drawn.)	
Lord President of the Council.....	10,000
Lord Privy Seal.....	10,000
Secretary of the Home Department (Sir William Harcourt).....	25,000
Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Granville).....	25,000
Secretary of the Colonies (Earl Kimberley).....	25,000
Secretary of War (Hugh Childers).....	25,000
Secretary of India (Marquis of Hartington).....	25,000
First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Northbrook).....	25,500
Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Foster).....	22,000
Postmaster-General (Mr. Fawcett).....	12,500
President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Chamberlain).....	10,000
President of the Poor Law Board (Sir John Dodson).....
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. Bright).....	10,000
Vice President Committee of Education.....	10,000
Total.....	\$292,000

It will be observed that in the foregoing list we have omitted one very important officer, the Lord Chancellor; but inasmuch as he represents the head of the Court of Chancery, and that his duties are judicial, his salary is omitted from the calculation.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lord Chancellor as Speaker receives.....	\$20,000
Chairman of Committees.....	12,500
His Counsel.....	7,500
And other salaries.....	176,720
Total.....	\$216,720

This total includes lighting, heating, warming, and other expenses.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker (Mr. Brand).....	\$25,000
His counsel.....	9,000
Sir I. Erskine May (the great authority on Parliamentary law).....	10,000
Sergeant-at-Arms (who arrested Mr. Bradlaugh).....	6,000
And other salaries and expenses.....	226,555
Total.....	\$276,555

In addition to these sums there are in the building account amounts charged to the account of the Westminster Palace; but as these are not annual amounts we have omitted them.

A summary of the foregoing figures gives us:

Cost of the royal family.....	\$3,325,000
Cost of the Ministry.....	292,000
Cost of the House of Lords.....	216,720
Cost of the House of Commons.....	276,555
Total.....	\$4,110,275

So that, taking the population of England at 32,000,000, they pay about 12½ cents per annum (sixpence farthing in English currency) for the royal family, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Rats and Cockroaches on Board of Ship.

The natural history of a voyage would be incomplete, however, without some reference to those old nautical messmates, rats and cockroaches. Rats frequently ascend the rigging, and when discovered aloft the word is given, and the unhappy rodent has to run the gauntlet of marling-spikes held by willing hands below. I have noticed several cases of apparent suicide by the rat on these occasions; it seemed to spring overboard from the rigging when it had descended almost to the shrouds, where enemies were stationed and cut off its escape. I have also seen it apparently spring overboard when pursued by my dog, the action appearing of a voluntary nature. My dog was a small Italian greyhound, presumably of pure breed, and the last animal that could be considered "good for rats." However, such was the case, and a few of these trapped rodents in an empty beef cask provided always a moment of excitement for this little and unlikely-looking dog. The explanation I take to be this: It is a custom to cross black-and-tan-terriers with the Italian greyhound to increase the length of the nose, and this has gone on for some time, especially in breeding the so-called "toy" terriers. My little greyhound bitch probably had terrier blood, and inherited "instinct." Rats seem to increase in temerity with the length of the voyage, and their presence in time becomes less objectionable. Before the voyage was finished I quite lost the repugnance I at first felt when they sometimes ran across my bed at night. As regards the ubiquitous cockroaches (*Blatta sp.*) I learned to forget their depredations in admiration of their tenacity of life. Bennett records these insects as drinking the ink, and, as far as my experience goes, nothing comes amiss to them. Certainly, when they were found eating my arsenical soap, and apparently with immunity, I gave up all attempts at exterminating them from my cabin. At intervals the cockroaches would fly about during the night, and this I considered more disagreeable than the visits of rats. They, however, only took wing at rare intervals, and I have met with no explanation of that habit. Dr. Seeman, in his "A Mission to Viti," states that at Fiji cockroaches so swarm in some vessels that they have to be sunk under the water to free them from the pest.—*London Field.*

Entertaining Company.

I pray you, oh excellent wife, not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed-chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at the village. But let this stranger see if he will, in your looks, in your accent and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what he can not buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles, and dine sparingly, and sleep hard, in order to behold. Certainly let the board be spread and the bed be dressed for the traveler, but let not the emphasis of hospitality be in these things. Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that the intellect is awake and sees the laws of the universe, the soul worship truth and love, honor and courtesy flow into all deeds.—*R. W. Emerson.*

The Sandwich Island alphabet has 12 letters; the Burmese, 19; the Italian, 20; the Bengalese, 21; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean and Samaritan, 22 each; the French, 23; the Greek, 24; the Latin, 25; the German, Dutch and English, 26 each; the Spanish, 27; the Arabic, 28; the Persian, 31; the Russian, 41; the Sanscrit, 50; the Ethiopic, 202.

Love-Making in 1891.

When women shall have obtained their rights.

Edwin—"Believe me, dearest—"
Angelina—"Pardon me, Edwin, but is that the best adjective you can use? The word 'dearest' implies that I have cost you a great deal—have been very expensive. Now, when I prepared our settlements with my solicitor, I—"

[Explains the Law of Real and Personal Property.]

Edwin—"Thanks, darling, your lecture has been delightful. But see, the moonlight tinges the trees without—"

Angelina—"Moonlight? I am glad you have mentioned the moon. Do you know that our planetary system is—"
[Exhaustively canvasses the whole system of modern astronomy.]

Edwin—"Wonderful! But the nightingale has begun her sweet singing—"

Angelina—"Really! That reminds me, you told me the other day that you knew little or nothing of natural history. I have an excellent memory, and will recite a few chapters of White's 'Selborne' to you. [Does so.]

Edwin, (awaking from his slumber)—
"Ah, indeed! But come, my own one—"

Angelina—"Beloved one, as accuracy is to be more esteemed than affection, do not call me thine. Until I am married I am a *femme sole*, and even when we are united the tendency of modern legislation is to separate the parties. It was not so in the past—"

[Gives a history of the world from the earliest ages.]

Edwin (yawning)—"Charming! Most interesting! Sweet Angelina, you speak so well, that I should like to hear your voice mocking that nightingale. Sing, darling, sing!"

Angelina—"I would rather tell you what I know of thorough bass. But first let me correct you. I can scarcely rival the nightingale. The human frame differs materially from the frames of birds and animals."

[Lectures upon anatomy in all its branches.]

Edwin (in his sleep)—"Grand! Very good! (Waking.) Ah! I must be off! Farewell, Angelina, the hours will seem years when I am away from you."

Angelina—"Then they should not. There need be no confusion of time in your case, as you are not about to travel round the world. Certainly, if you were, you would find your watch losing as you moved southward. In connection with the subject I may say a little about 'time.' You must know, then, that—"

[Rapidly sketches the difference of the real and ecclesiastical equinox, the Gregorian reform, etc., etc.]

Edwin (tearing himself away)—"Farewell, dearest—I should say own one, or rather *femme sole*. Good-by until I see thee again."

[Exit to attempt to escape to America, to avoid damages for a breach of promise of marriage.]

Angelina—"Fortunately I have taken my medical degree, and can read his mind like an open book!"

[Exit to her solicitor to restrain him!]

Some Things Money Can't Buy.

Some boys and girls have an idea that money can do almost anything, but this is a mistake. Money, it is true, can do a great deal, but it can not do everything. I could name you a thousand things it can not buy. It was meant for good, and it is a good thing to have, but all this depends on how it is used. If used wrongly, it is an injury rather than a benefit. Beyond all doubt, however, there are many things better than it is, and which it can not purchase, no matter how much we may have of it.

If a man has not a good education, all his money can not buy it for him. He can scarcely ever make up his early waste of opportunities. He may say, as I have heard men say: "I would give all I have if I only had a good education and a well-trained mind;" but he will say it in vain. His money alone can not obtain it.

Neither will wealth itself give a man or a woman good manners. Nothing, next to good health, is of more importance than easy, graceful, self-possessed manners. But they can't be had for mere money.

A man who is what is called "shoddy," who has no taste and correct manners, will never buy them, though he would, no doubt, like them. They are not to be had in the market. They are nowhere for sale. You might as well try to buy the sky, or clouds, or sunbeams.

Money can't purchase a good conscience. If a poor man, or a boy, or a girl—any one—has a clear conscience, that gives off a tone like a sound bell when touched with the hammer, then be sure he is vastly richer than the millionaire who does not possess such a conscience. Good principles are better than gold. All the gold of Golconda couldn't buy them for a man who hasn't them already.—*Christian Union.*

The Dress Album.

The latest novelty is a dress album in which are pasted samples of each dress a lady has, and so from season to season she may remember her costumes. The dress album may do for some women, but the average can paste one sample on a book back and turn it over year after year, and stick a little piece of trimming from somewhere else on to it, and that will constitute all the dress album she needs. You see there are women and there are women, and economy is worth two in the bush.—*Lampton.*